Pseudonymous Proxy Server ("PPS"): Figures & Examples:

Fig 1: User Creates and Validates the User's Pseudonym (Prior Art)

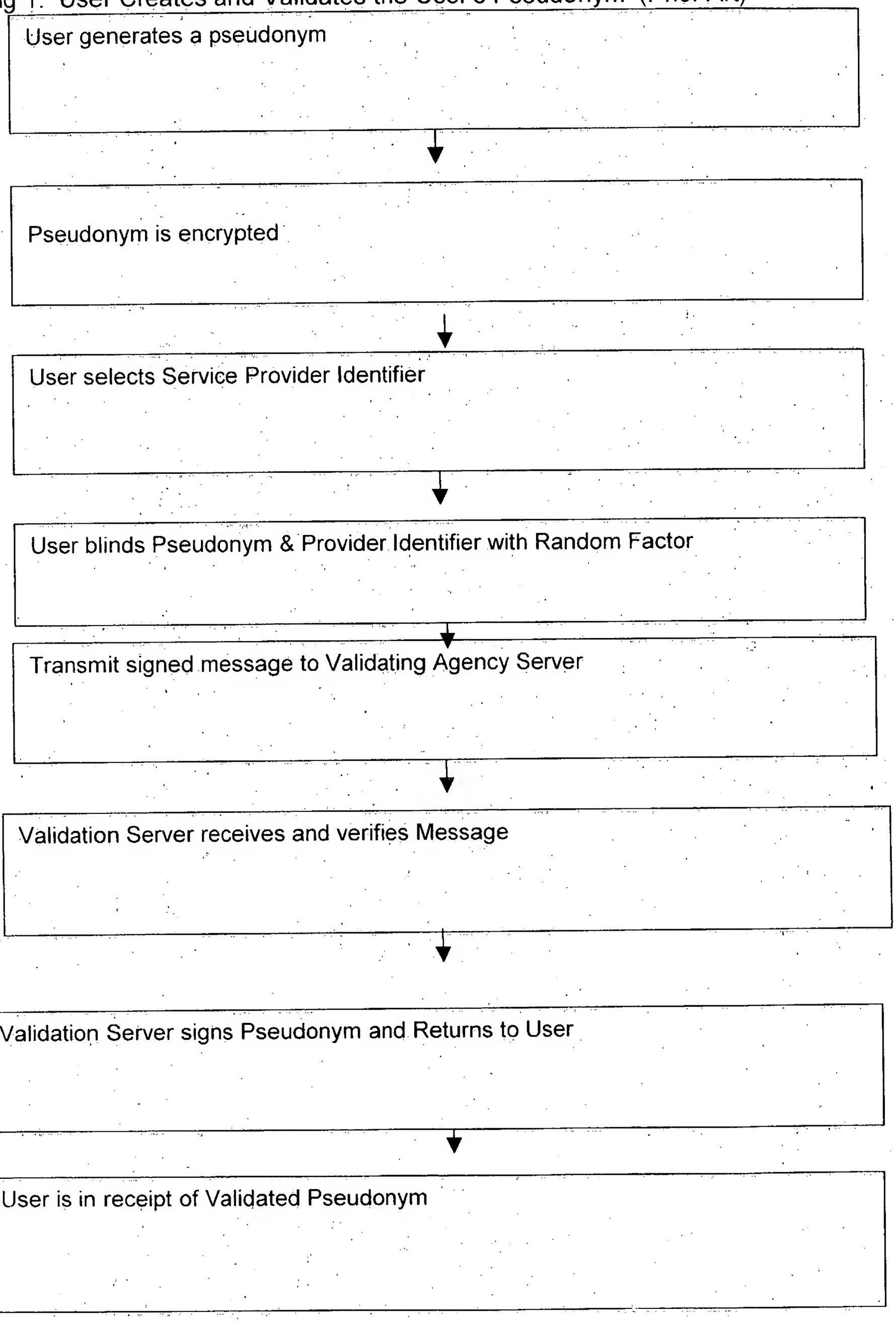

Fig 2: Pseudonymized Message is Routed through Proxy Server which Re-Identifies the Pseudonymized Data, Routes the Re-Identified Message to the Information Server and Routes Response to User (Prior Art)

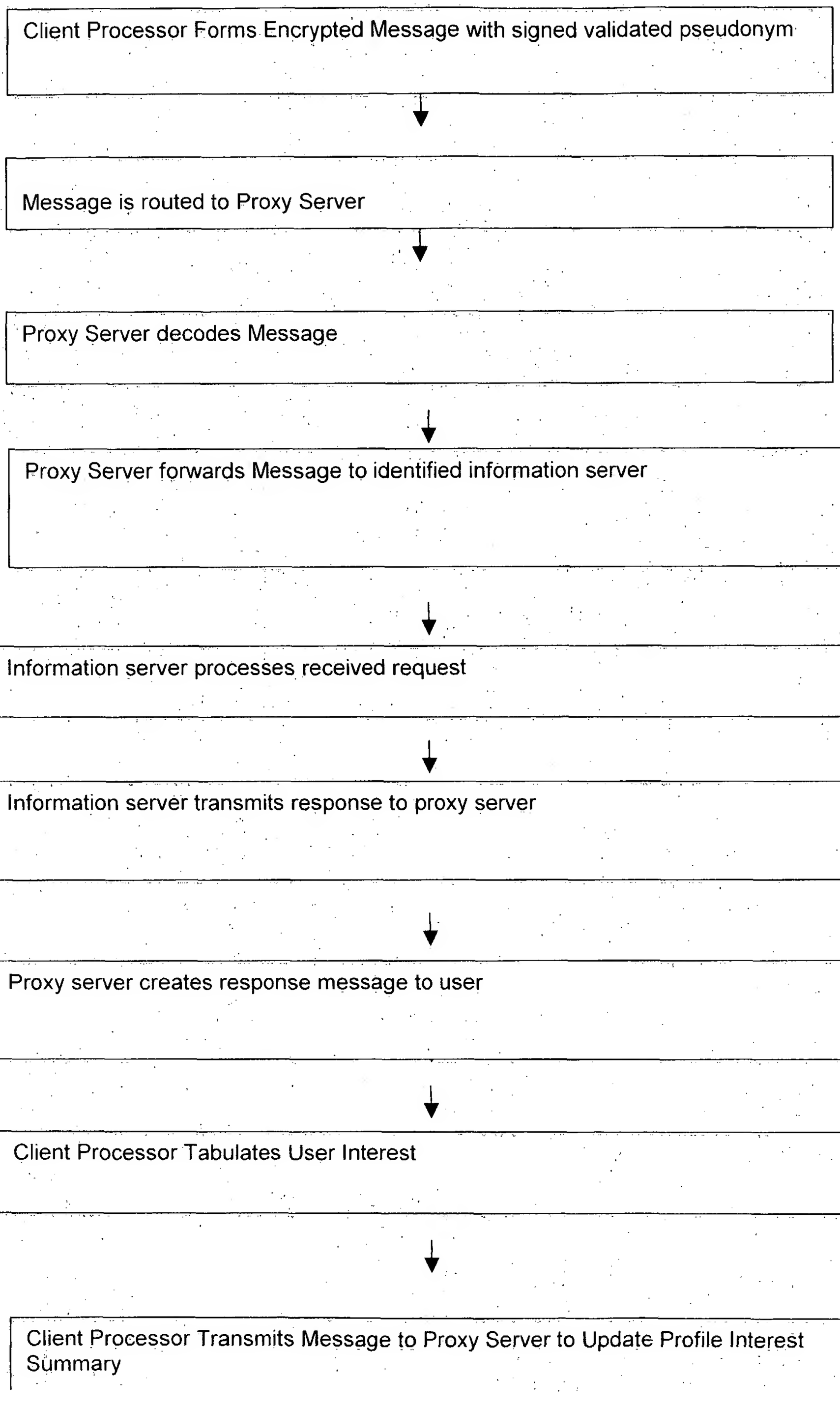

Fig 3: User Creates and Validates the User's UID that can be used as a Pseudonym and ACRS that govern the User's Access to Actual vs. Pseudonymous Data.

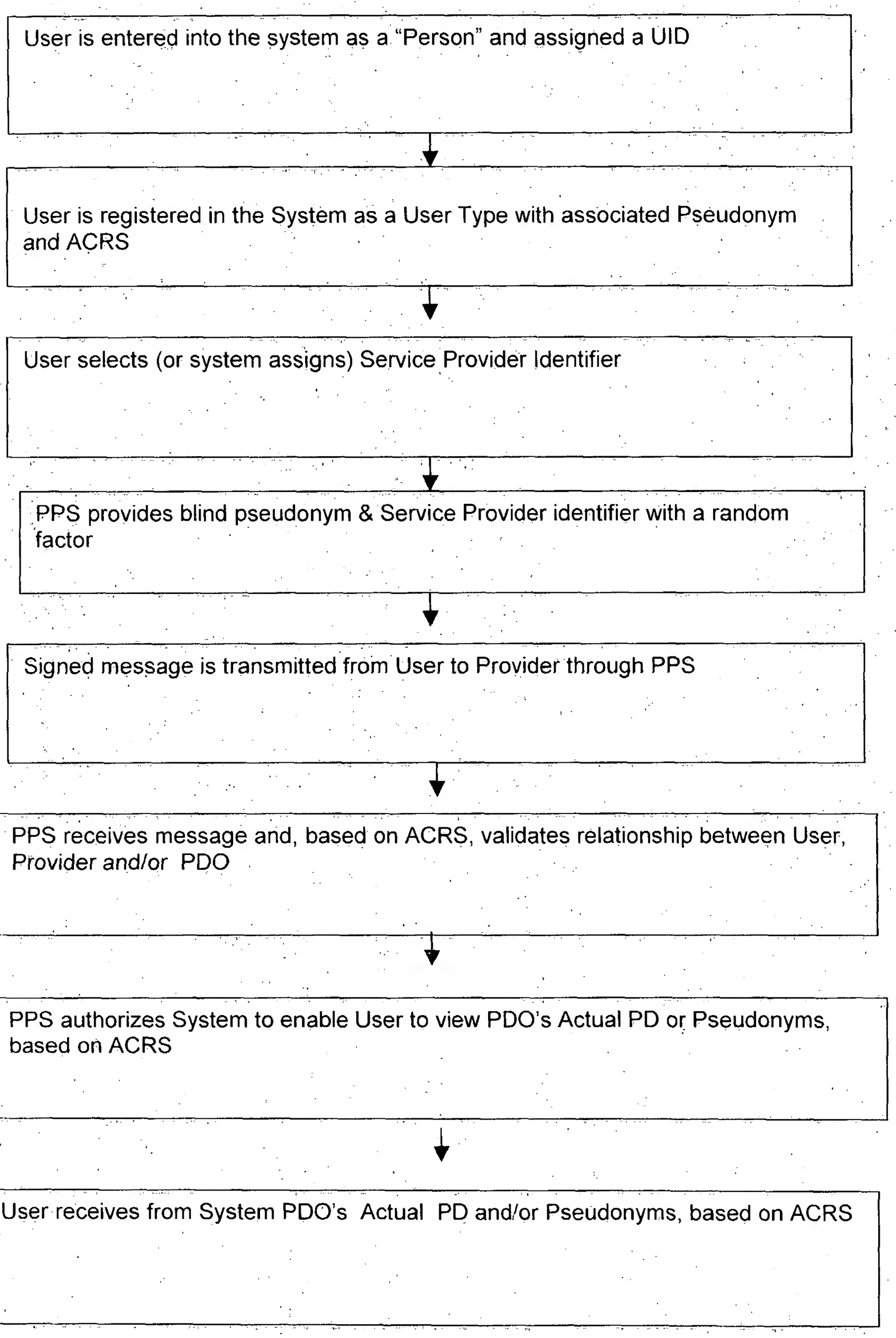

Fig 4: Pseudonymized Message is Routed through Proxy Server which Re-Identifies the Pseudonymized Data, Routes the Re-Identified Message to the Information Server and Routes Response to User in the form of Actual or Pseudonymous Data, based on the ACRS.

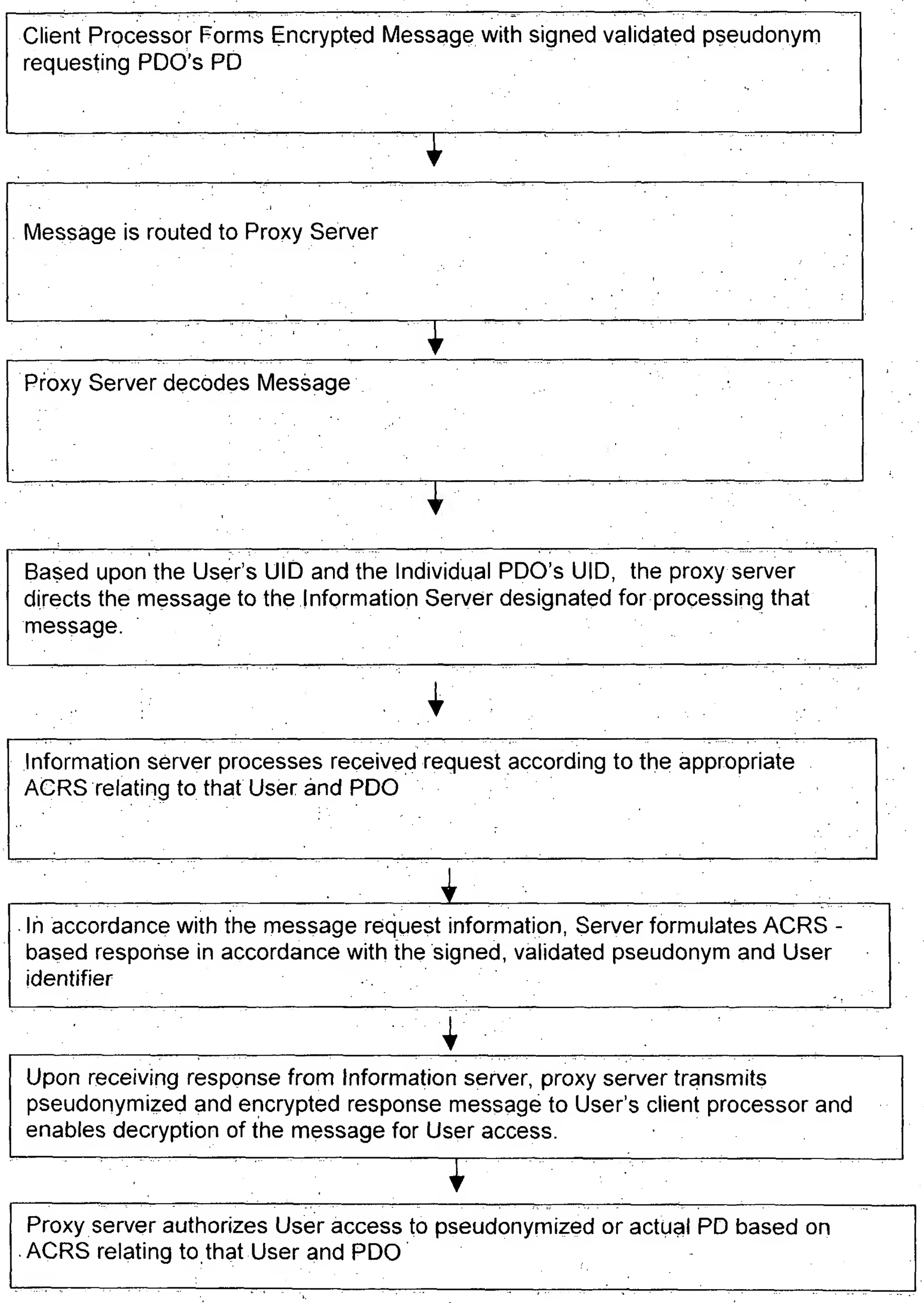

Fig 5:
User Requests Private Data (PD). Pseudonymous Proxy Server (PPS): 1. identifies User by UID or UNID; 2. Validates request; and 3. grants User access to Actual or Pseudonymous data, in accordance with the ACRS implemented by the PPS, which is also known as the UID – ACRS controller.

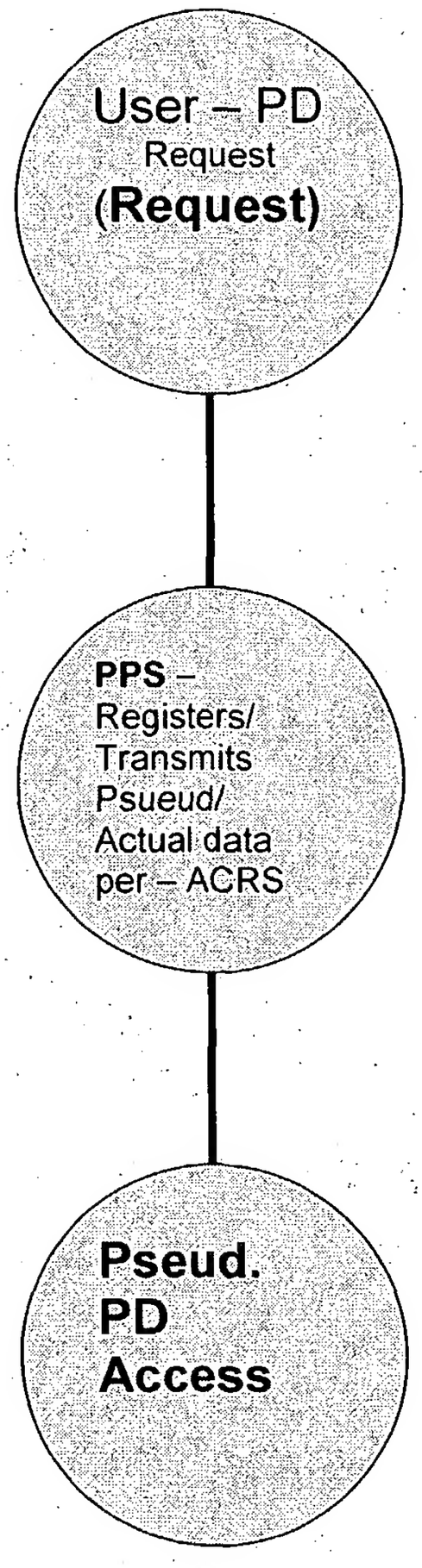

Figure 6.:
UID-ACRS Controller is a form of PPS that can be implemented to control UID's and ACRS among multiple servers in a "Hub and Spoke" network configuration. The UID-ACRS Controller maximizes control over all Individual UID assignments and Users' ACRS to maximize security, privacy and accountability when the User accesses Private Data (pseudonymous and actual per the ACRS)

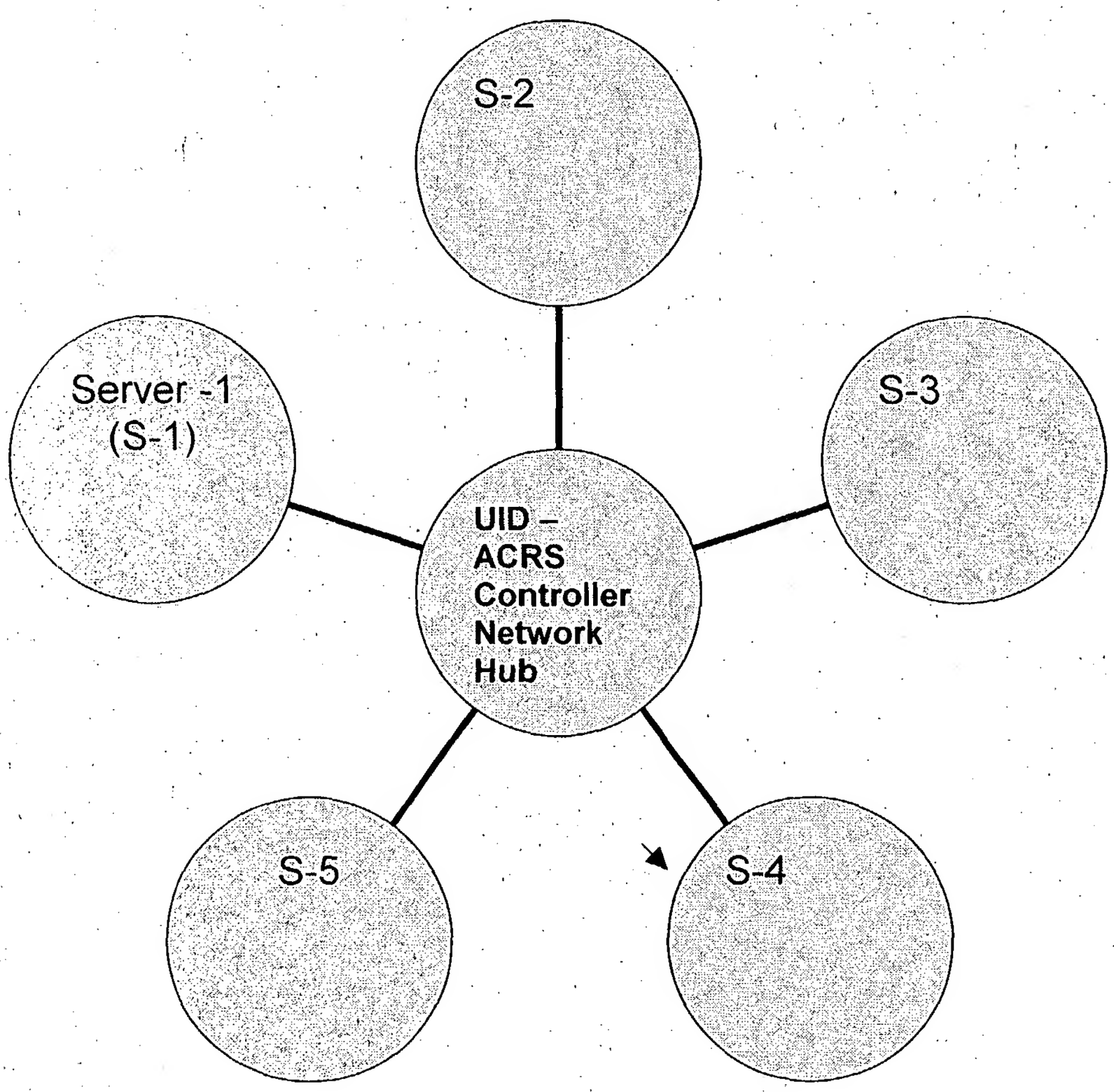

Figure 7.: Multicast/ Computer Network Tree with UNID-ACRS Controller

UNID-ACRS Controller is a form of PPS that can be implemented to control UID's and ACRS among multiple servers in a "Network Tree" configuration. The UNID-ACRS Controller maximizes control over all Individual UID assignments and Users' ACRS throughout all Servers in the Network Tree to maximize security, privacy and accountability when the User accesses Private Data (pseudonymous and actual per the ACRS)

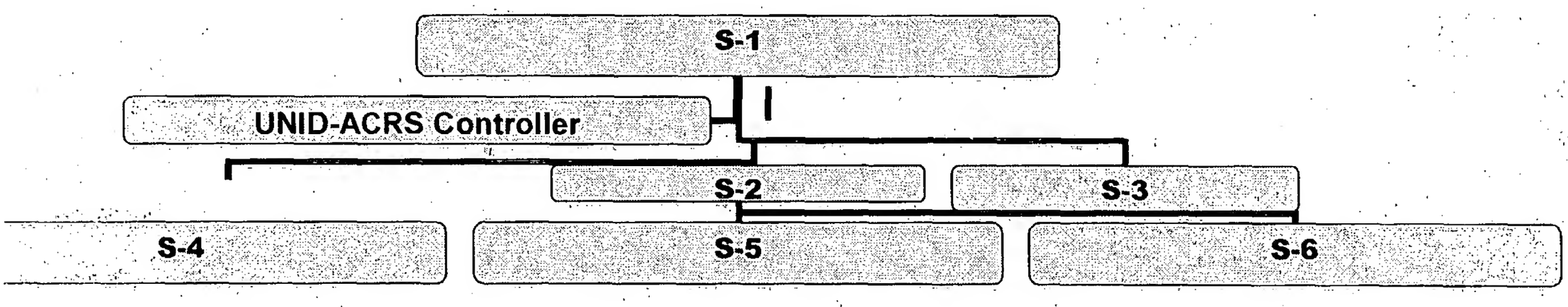
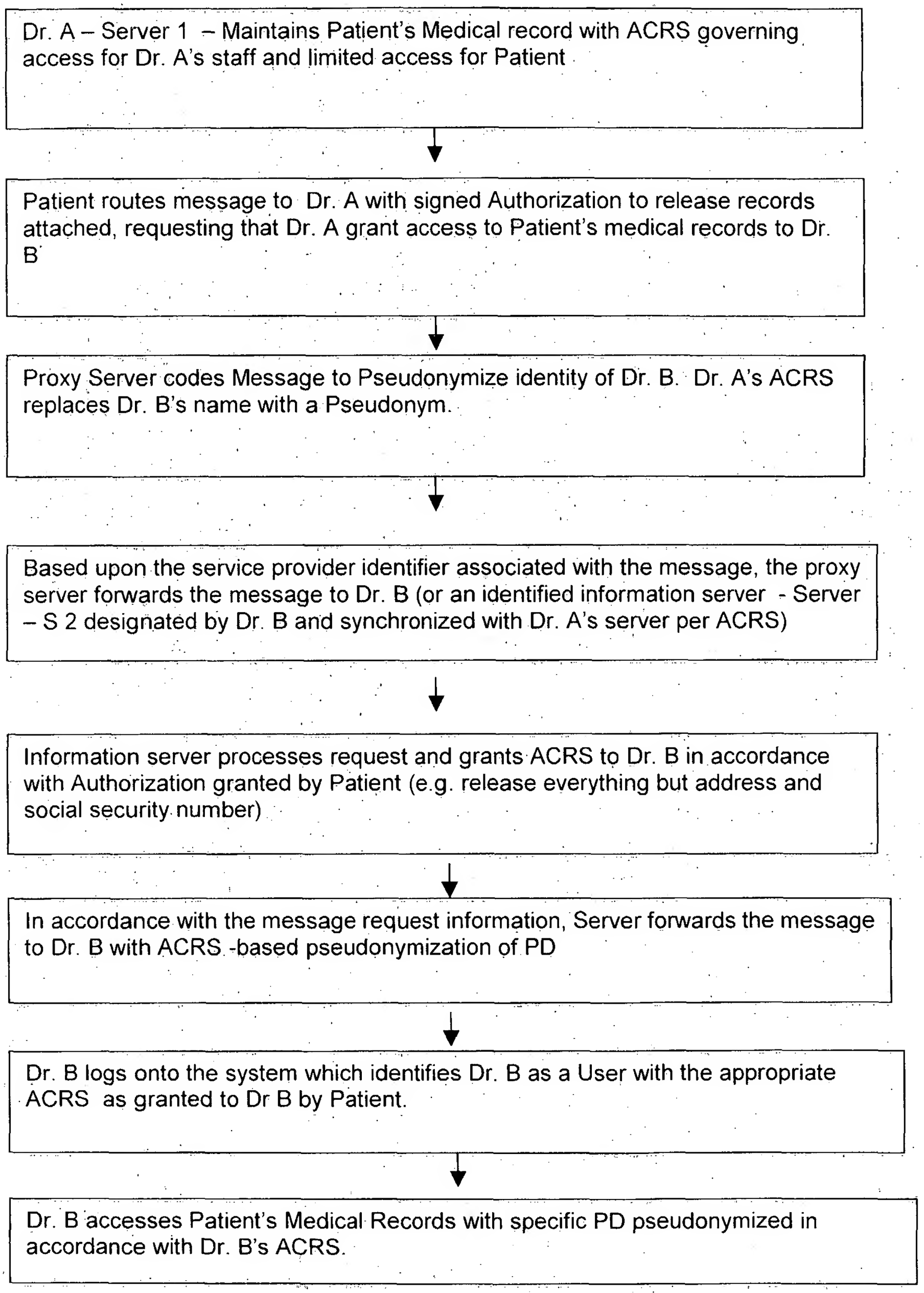
Fig 8 : Medical-Legal. Patient authorizes Dr. A to release partially pseudonymized medical records to Dr. B.